

A Retrospect.

Long years ago there were many singular characters who had their habitation in the then small town of Wilmington, of whom the present generation, we take it, have never heard, but who are well remembered by the few old citizens who yet remain-old fossils, as the youth of the present day delight in calling them-and to whom they think the remark, "Superflous lag the veterans on the stage," is justly applicable. It has occurred to us that possibly a brief sketch of some of those individuals and their peculiar characteristics might amuse our readers for a moment; but, if it should not, it will, at any rate, serve to fill up some unoc-

cupied space. Nearly three score and ten years ago, Sir Charles J. Peschall made his advent into Wilmington to assume the duties of the British vice consulship at this port, to which he had just been appointed by his government. There were no railroads in those days, and the only means of travel, or, rather, the principal one, was by stage coaches which ran through Raleigh and Fayetteville twice a week to Wilmington, and landed all passengers on the opposite side of the river, the termnus of the causeway, and from which point they were transferred to the dock at the foot of Market street by a small ferryboat and open flat, where they and their luggage were dumped out upon the wharf.

There was an English gentleman here at the time by the name of Anthony Milan, attending to the duties of the consulate, a very stout, a very pompous and extremely aristocratic individual, who looked down upon ordinary people with the utmost contempt, but paid great court to titles and nobility. As soon as he learned that the wharf, in full dress-and he was always faultlessly attired-to greet the distinguished arrival, and, seeing a man standing in the midst of trunks and other baggage and dressed in a kind of a fatigue uniform, he approached him with hat in hand, and, bowing profoundly, inquired: "Have I the honor of addressing Sir Charles J. Peschall?" The individual to whom the inquiry was made very quietly replied, with a strong smack of the brogue: "If it is me master you mane, he has gone up to his boarding house." It is impossible to describe the chagrin and mortification of Milan when he discovered his mistake, and that instead of greeting the baronet, as he supposed, he had made obeisance to his valet or servant. He quickly turned upon his heel, with an expression of most intense disgust depicted on his countenance, and beat a hasty retreat amidst the half suppressed merriment of those who wit-

nessed the scene. Sir Charles had been an officer in the British army and was wounded in the throat at the battle of Waterloo, which almost deprived him of the power of articulation. It was extremely difficult to understand him, but he would talk incessantly, or, at least, try to do so, and would betray impatience if not readily understood. He brought with him when he came several small terriers, and he was an amusing figure on horseback, galloping through the woods with the pack at his heels, giving them exercise, he was accustomed to say. He had few business qualifications, if any, except to draw his salthoroughly; he was well paid and his expenditures were liberal. It was generally supposed that, like many others of the decayed nobility, who, perhaps, had done the state some service, it was necessary to provide for him and that he was sent to this place, where there was little to do, on a good salary, to uphold the dignity of his office. The duties of the consulate were performed by his clerk, or secretary, as he styled himself, a rough, raw Irishman named Charles Manning, with the richest brogue imaginable, but who prided himself upon his familiarity with the English language and the correctness with which he could pronounce the letters "th," in which he claimed that none of his nationality who then resided here could approach him. For instance, he would say, "There's old Jimmy Usher, who has been here for years, and yet he can't say 'Nortrop' (Northrop) to save his soul, and if he was to be dombed for it, he couldn't say 'tunder' (thunder). Upon being asked for the correct pronunciation of these words he would promptly reply, "Nortrop" and "tunder," and no argument could convince him that his pronunciation was the same as "old Jimmy Usher's."

Sir Charles at one time owned that place on Wrightsville sound, now the property of C. S. Ellis, Esq., and his first act after taking possession was to have every door and window shutter | crowd of white and colored men had in the house painted a brilliant scarlet, gathered around. Officer George sumwhich made it the most conspicuous building in that region of the country and attracted the attention of all visitors to the seacoast. There he resided with his clerk and his dogs, almost a recluse, for he had no family and no apparent affection for anything except his terriers. To them he was devoted, and the more they increased in numbers the greater was his delight in looking after them. He had openings made at the botom of each door so that they could run in and out of any room in the house and make themselves entirely at home. He was a quiet, inoffensive man, and quite eccentric, with but little force of character and no desire to make himself conspicuous or at all obtrusive. We think he died here, but of this we cannot speak with any degree of certainty.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and, therefore, requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only enstitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoon-ful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

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PORT CHARGES COMPARED.

Not Compulsory at Wilmington - The Regulations Elsewhere. The Brunswick, Ga., Advertiser of April

article: The Advertiser has been watching the discussions of port economies, and the question involved in securing ocean traffic at the various coast points, with close

interest. At every point the condition of the shippers is in behalf of reduced port charges, and is only resisted by the political bene-

ficiaries of such charges. The deep anxiety at some of our neighboring ports, is manifested at times, in a disposition to find the trouble from some source that is not within the limit of local correction, has a decidedly comical phase. To account for her losses in this respect Savannah is now before the interstate commerce commission, wrestling with the problem of far away railroad traffic rates.

To enable an accurate and intelligent liscussion of the matter as may effect the port of Brunswick, The Advertiser has secured the official data through Captain A. F. Churchill, who requested copies of port and harbor regulations, from Boston to Galveston. As a begining of this discussion, the replies of large ship brokers, accompanying copies of port regulations, affords some interesting reading. We

Boston-The harbormaster here is paid by the city of Boston, salary \$2,800 a year, and there are no fees whatever which he

New York-We have no harbormaster, but instead a board of dock commission, ers, who are paid a salary by the city, and they appoint dock masters for the different section, at a salary, paid by the city. The ships do not pay any fees for such charges. All they pay is wharfage, at the rate of one-half of a cent a ton

per day. Philadelphia-Our harbormaster is appointed by the governor, and receives a salary from the state. There are no fees paid by the vessels. Years ago each vessel arriving paid upon entry at custom house a small fee, we think it was \$1.50. Several of us concluded to fight the charge as being unconstitutional. We have forgotten if the case ever came to a trial but in any case the charge was dropped. The harbormaster has but little to do here, and his office is a political snap. Baltimore-Have a harbor board and six dock masters, whose duty is of a gen-

eral police nature, and involving experience. Tonnage is collected for wharfage, of which 20 per cent, is paid to dock Norfolk-The port of Norfolk and Portsmouth are regulated by a harbor commission. Three harbormasters, with con-

current police jurisdiction and pilot competericy. Fees for foreign vessels \$3, \$4 and \$5 for steamships. Collections for benefit of harbor regulations. Wilmington-Harbormaster is a very

sels. Fees \$3 for sailing vessels, and \$10 section. All of the boats of the lightunless service of harbormaster is required. Pensacola-Harbormaster required to take charge of vessels at quarantine, and regulate their entrance to harbor and wharfage, with general police jurisdiction. Fees according to tonnage, \$1 per 100 tons. No statement as to official compensation.

Mobile-No fees charged on shipping. Harbormaster receives \$1,200 salary from the city. Elected every three years by a board composed of presidents of commercial bodies, mayor of the city, president of the board of underwriters, and prestdent of the board of revenue and road commissioners, as a means of preventing olitical influence

New Orleans-Controlled by harbor commissioners, composed only of persons directly interested in shipping. They appoint deputy commissioners, who have a general supervisory control of all the city docks, and collect fees of \$10 for vessels in ballast, and \$15 for vessels with cargoes; fund applied to support of dock regulations. Harbor commissioners get Deputies \$150 per month. Controlled by special act of legislature. Does not affect private docks.

Galveston-We, here at Galveston, are in the same fix as you at Brunswick. Our harbormaster has never either seen or smelled salt water, so you can imagine what kind of a sailor he is, and how able. or rather unable, to perform the functions of his office. He draws, however, his salary from the city, as fixed by the city council, amounting to \$1,500 per annum, and besides receives. I believe, about \$50 per month from the Wharf Company, so

s to keep out of the way At Savannah and Charleston the harbor charges are about upon the same basis as at Brunswick. The Savannah harbormaster receives a salary of \$1,800 a year, the remaining income going into the city treasury. The harbormaster at Charleston also receives a salary, the remaining

fees going into the city treasury. The harbor regulations at Brunswick ary, which he understood doing make it the duty of pilots to moor all vessels and instruct them to report at the office of the harbormaster, within twentyfour hours after their arrival. No master of a vessel shall refuse to obey the instructions of the harbormaster. The harbor master shall be entitled to collect the following fees, which are his individual perquisites. Each coastwise sailing vessel \$1, transient brig or schooner, \$5; ship or bark, \$10; steamship, \$15, regular coast-

wise steamship \$5 per monin. Taking the ship record of last year, the salary of the Brunswick harbormaster would be \$1,927. Taking the first three months of the present year as a criterion, the salary will go much above this. Brunswick is the only port which taxes shipping for the specific benefit of a har-

Resisted and Fought the Police

There was quite an exciting time last night, about 10 o'clock, at Front and Market streets, caused by the arrest of Henry Lee, colored, who was drunk and cursing on the streets. Policeman W. D. George spoke to him about his conduct, and before he was aware of it, Lee, who is a powerful man, applied a vile epithet to him and knocked him down. Officer George, as he went down, struck Lee on the side of the head with his club, and when the officer rose he knocked Lee down with his billy. They then clinched, and by that time a large moned some of the bystanders to as sist him, but not one went to his assistance. Policeman Rowan Green came up, and Lee continued his resistance, biting and bloodying both officers. Officer Green put the nippers on him and they had a struggle with him all the way to the city hall. When the prisoner was gotten to the door of the guard house he refused to go in, and it took Officers George and Green and Sergeant Thomas Lossin to put him in. In the struggle that ensued Lee also severely bit Sergeant Lossin. Lee's head was severely battered and he bled profusely. He will have a hearing before Mayor Wright tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

Truck Shipments Growing.

Truck is moving to the northern markets in increased volume the past few days. Yesterday four cars of California Fruit Transportation cars left here loaded with truck, mostly lettuce and radishes. Among the shipments were four crates of strawberries, shipped by Messrs Rodgers & Westbrook. They went to Philadelphia.

PUSHING THE WORK

The Great Ports Have No Harbor Fees. Of Relieving the Flood Sufferers-Army Officers Put in Command of Sections to Superintend Distribution of the Sup-

Washington, April 9.-The machinery 8th, contains the following interesting the relief of the sufferers from the Mississippi river floods is now in working order, and Secretary Alger said today that by tomorrow morning the department would be in a position to cover the entire flooded district with its forces of inspectors. The officers already detailed to this service have started for the west and before leaving Washington they received orders assigning them to different sections of

> Major Craig, signal corps, is ordered to proceed to New Orleans to consult with Major G. M. Derby, the engineer officer in charge of that section and then to proceed to Red river landings. investigating the condition and needs of the people as he proceeds. His orders are to report the results of his investigations directly to Secretary Alger. who will use it, in conjunction with a basis for the distribution of the relief

> Captain Charles H. Clarke, of the ordinance department, is ordered to Vicksburg, there to consult with Mayor J. H. Willard, the station engineer, after which he will also proceed to Red tion. He, like his brother officers en-

committees en route. confer there with Captain Fitch, of the the list already there to 3,000 people engineer corps. Major Sanger, inbut after talking over the conditions After a stormy night that caused buildthere with Captain Fitch he will take ings to rock and sway, the sun came his route through the river from out bright and clear in that section to-Memphis to Helena. Captain Martin, assistant quartermaster, will go first to In the Bogue-Phalia country much suf-Vicksburg and hear from Major Wil- fering is reported. Members of the lard, the engineer officer stationed there. His section of the river will extend from Vicksburg to Greenville, provisions to the needy. Second Lieutenant H. M. Whitney, Fourth artillery, takes section No. 6 of changed. All the levees along the Misthe river from Cairo up. He will first report to Captain Fitch at Memphis.

The abatement of the flood on the Red river of the North has caused the rescinding of the order already issued being reported by the weather bureau change of term of office from six to competent pilot, and valuable help to yes- to another officer to proceed to that tonight. The railroads, with one excephouse establishment on the Mississippi have been turned over to the war department for relief work. So have the boats of the Mississippi commission, and Secretary Alger says that if these are not satisfactory he will charter as many more of the river craft as may be

> This morning Secretary Alger sent an identical telegram to the governors of Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Missouri, asking them to designate the points where they desired rations delivered for distribution and also to name persons to receive them. The first response was from Governor Mc-Laurin, of Mississippi, giving the names and places as required. Governor Foster, of Louisiana, telegraphed that his people did not at present need government stores, but returned thanks for the generous offer. The other states have not yet been heard

Caucuss of Democratic Congressmen Washington, April 10.-The differ-

ences of opinion among the democratic members of the house upon the policy to be pursued by the minority, which dropped out during the debate in the session held today, induced the democrats to hold a caucus immediately after the house adjourned to take their hearings. The call for a caucus came from the faction which had opposed the candidacy of Mr. Bailey, of Texas, for the speakership, and it was supported by many of the new members, as well as the older ones who had antagonized Mr. Bailey's leadership. It resulted, however, in the adoption of a resolution which was offered by Mr. Bailey which embodied the policy voiced by him in his speech at the beginning of the session.

The conference consumed four hours of the afternoon, many democratic members taking part in the discussion which reamed over the whole field of

party policy. Mr. Bailey made the first move by offering a resolution which, in sub-

stance, is as follows: "Resolved, That the democratic members of the house of representatives are willing to consider any legislation which the republicans may propose; to support it if it is good, to oppose it if it is bad But, believing that most of the measures proposed by the republicans are opposed to the best interests of the country, they will not urge the republicans to take action." A substitute for this resolution was

proposed by Mr. Handy, of Delaware, declaring the democrats to be opposed to the republican policy of inaction and pledging them to use every parliamentary means in their power to force the republicans to organize the committees of the house and proceed with legisla-

The Bailey resolution was adopted by a vote of about 2 to 1. Another resolution, by Mr. Dearmond, of Missouri, was adopted, declaring that the democrats did not indorse the republican programme of house sessions every third day.

Turkish Outposts Destroyed

Athens, April 10 .- The Greek government is still preparing its reply to the note of the powers, delivered on April 4th, announcing that in case of an armed conflict on the Graeco-Turkish frontier all responsibility will rest with the aggressors, and adding that the latter will not be allowed to reap the slightest benefit from their action. The latest reports from the front say that the firing between the Greek and Turkish outposts has ceased. It is reported that artillery was used on both sides. Four Turkish posts were destroyed.

Another Protest Against the Dingley Bill. New York, April 10.-Members of the hide, leather, skin and kindred trades, opposed to a duty on hides and skins, protest against the removal of hides and skins from the free list. A committee of seven, of which ex-Mayor Schieren, of Brooklyn, is the chairman. was appointed to go to Washington to represent the facts to congressmen. A meeting will be held of the combined trades which would be affected by this Washington, on Wednesday next.

THE FLOODED DISTRICTS.

THE SITUATION, IF NO BETTER DOES NOT GROW WORSE.

provided by the war department for A Heavy Wind Storm Does No Damage to the Levees-The Water Falling at Helena and Memphis-Immense Volume of Water Returning to the Mississippi Through the Yazoo-The Heavy Strain Therefrom on the Louisiana Levees.

> Memphis, Tenn., April 9.-Notwithstanding the high winds and heavy rain storm reported from the overflowed Mississippi delta last night, the situation in the flood district of this section, if not better, is certainly not worse tonight. The water which has been pouring through five big crevasses for more than a week, is rapidly flowing into the Mississippi again at a point twelve miles north of Vicksburg and is sweeping southward. The strain on the Louisana levees will be very great for a week and if they withstand the powerful pressure for that length of time, all will be well.

The Sunflower river, which traverses the counties of Coahoma, Bolivar and Sunflower, in Mississippi, is on a ramsimilar reports from other officers, as page tonight. Two-thirds of the water from the Flower Lake crevasse tions created by the last general asis rushing into this stream and a large area will be inundated from the overflow. The Tallahatchie and Coldwater rivers are gradually falling.

At Helena, the river is slowly falling and indications are that the big stream river landings on a tour of investiga- will continue to decline. The backwaters below the Arkansas Midland levee gaged in this city, is instructed to con- are at a standstill tonight. The numfer fully with all of the local relief ber of refugees is increasing at Helena almost every hour. The steamer Maud First Lieutenant A. S. Rowan, Nine- arrived there late this afternoon with teenth infantry, goes to Memphis to more than 100 flood sufferers, swelling

At Rosedale, nothing of special inspector general, also goes to Memphis, terest has occurred in the situation. day, but a cold north wind is blowing Rosedale relief committee will visit that section tomorrow and distribute

At Greenville the situation has not sissippi front withstood the terrible

wind of last night.

At Memphis, the river continues to fall, a decline of one-tenth of a foot in good shape and all trains are being run on schedule time. Many dispatches from Memphis have stated that the Iron Mountain was the only road entering the city from the west side. This is erroneous. The Cotton Belt has been open during the high water in Arkansas, dispatching its trains promptly and regularly. By raising the tracks in the vicinity of Bird's Point, opposite Cairo, the road has had an uninterrupted service to and from St. Louis.

Vicksburg, Miss., April 9.-Information from all points on the Louisana side from the Arkansas state line down to the lower end of the district, some 250 miles, is that while the high winds have done considerable damage, no serious results followed last night's storm along the entire front line of the levee banks that are put to such a severe strain by the waters coming out of the Yazoo. Lieutenant Newcomer, with headquarters in Memphis, United States engineer in charge of this, the third district, which extends from the mouth of White river down to Warranton, ten miles below this city, telegraphs Captain Brown, his assistant in charge, that more money is available if necessary and to do everything possible to hold the levee to prevent over-

Grain Used as Fuel.

From Marshall, Minn., The New York Advertiser has the following dis-

"The long, cold winter of this north west section, particularly of the Dakotas and Eastern Montana, has developed many new ideas in regard to where the future supply of fuel for the prairie farmer and other individuals it is now quite defintely settled that such supply sooner or later must be raised upon the farm, for the farmer who does not own any timber finds that his fuel in one winter is a very costly item, wood being anywhere from \$6 to \$8 a cord. When the farmer lives away from the timber belt the supply must come by rail, whether he purchases wood or coal. Both are very expensive, and this year few farmers have ready money. In fact, large numbers of farmers can afford barely enough fuel to keep their houses in a semi-comfortable state.

 "In the county of Lyon many people have been experimenting with corn for fuel, and they report it a much greater success than they had reason to anticipate. They are so delighted with it that they will henceforth use no other

"It gives out a very strong regular heat, as does good hard wood, and it lasts nearly as long. The maximum limits, however, would be far better than any results yet obtained, as the methods of burning it are as yet very crude. There can be no doubt, however, that inventors will be equal to the emergency and in due time create a nearly perfect corn stove or special furnace which will answer the usual requirements. As soon as this is done the farmers and others who are prepared to take advantage of the benefits may cultivate their own fuel on their own land and probably save 50 per cent. by doing so. Two tons of corn would be equivalent to about one cord of hard wood if the corn were burned economically, and corn for fuel would not need, by any means, the care that it would when grown for food.

The Australian Base Ball Team.

San Francisco, April 9.-The Australian base ball players, who are starting out on a tour of the world, have arrived in this city on the steamer Monowai. They will spend a few days in sight-seeing before practicing for their opening game, which will be with the Olympics, a week from Sunday, at Central park. The team has several substitutes, so they may play cricket, as well as base ball.

had a meting in the "Swamp" today to England Gains Territory in Delago Bay. Cape Town, April 9.-The Argus, of this city, announced today that it had received trustworthy information from Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal that the British have secured Inyack island, at the entrance of Delagoa bay, and that a squadron of warships from this port will proceed there to take proposed tax at the Arlington hotel, possession of the island and proclaim it British territory.

THE ASYLUM CASES.

The Arguments Heard by Judge Adams. A Synopsis of the Complaint and Answer, and of the Pleading of Counsel on Both

(Special to The Messenger.) Raleigh, N. C., April 10.-Judge Adams gave notice this afternoon that at midnight he would end the hearing of the insane hospital cases. There were speeches this afternoon and at 8:38 o'clock argument was resumed.

C. B. Aycock specially summarized for your correspondent contention of the defense and J. C. L. Harris summarized the contention of the plaintiffs. Plaintiffs contend that the offices in

question are statutory, absolute crea-

tions of the legislature as contradistin-

guished from such offices as those of

governor and state offices, judge and

solicitors, which are mentioned in the

constitution. The latter are beyond

control of the legislature. The terms of an officer cannot be shortened or their salaries reduced by the legislature. The former may be abolished, terms shortened, salaries reduced, and duties may be diminished. Three corporasembly are public corporations entirely. No private individual or private corporation has any interest in the business or management of these corporations. No contractual relations exist between them and the state, and, therefore, the legislature has the right to repeal the charters whenever it sees fit to do so. Any person who accepts office under one of these public corporations takes it with full notice of the power of the legislature to repeal the charters, abolish the offices, reduce the salaries, and diminsh the duties of the offices. The office of superintendent is abolished in so many words, and the contention of the defendants that the repeal of the charter is but a reaffirmance of the former charter because the act re-enacts certain sections of the of The Code, is without force because there is a change of duties of the principal and resident physician, as he is known under the new charter; a four years; a change of term of trustees from two, four and six years, and three classes, to one class with a term of four years. These changes show clearly the motives of the legislature repealing the charters and these changes show that the act of the last legislature is absolutely repugnant to the former charter, and this fact would work a repeal by implication were not a repeal made in so many words; so that there is no foundation for the contention of the defendants that there is no repeal of the former charter, but simply a reaffirmance of the former law and that the repealing act endeav. ors to transfer the offices to another without abolishing the office, because the former charter is repealed in terms

and the offices of superintendent is

Defendants contend that repealing

the charter and abolishing the super-

intendency is not in fact a repeal be-

cause, in the same act the old law is

substantially re-enacted. The new act

abolished in so many words.

differs from the old law only in the change of name of the several institutions and their respective officers, if that much, while retaining all their right, powers, privileges, duties and functions. For this position the defendants rely upon the cases of the State vs. Sutton, 100 N. C. R., State vs. Williams, 107 N. C. R., and State vs. Baldwin, 45 Conn., and a great array of other authorities. Defendants further contend they are in under a contract valid and binding upon the legislature. of that section must come from, and They admit the power of the legislature to abolish useless and unnecessary offices. They deny, however, the power of the legislature to change the name of the office merely and leaving all of its positions intact to transfer that office from one man to another. For this contention they cite Hoke vs. Henderson, 4 Devereux and every case decided by the supreme court of North Carolina since that year (1833). Defendants say there is nothing in the contention that these are statutory and not constitutional offices, because, they are as much constitutional offices as was the office of clerk of the superior and county court, which was the subject in controversy in Hoke vs. Henderson, wherein the great principle was established in North Carolina that an office cannot be taken from one person and given to another while the office and term exist. Defendants futher contend, that the offices of principal and resident physician and trustees are the same as superintendent and directors. they having the same functions and duties, citing Nichols vs. McKee, 68 N. C. R., People vs. Raymond, 37 N. Y., and other authorities; that even conceding that these were legislative offices, yet the right held under the legislative grant is as inviolable as a constitutional one, again citing Hoke vs. Henderson. They admit the power of the legislature to repeal the charter and thus to destrey the institution and to abolish the offices of superintendent or directors and thus put an end to their tenure, but they deny the legislature has the right or power to leave the offices in existence and transfer them from the present incumbents to persons who claim them under the recent act. As evidence of the identity of the institutions and offices they show that nated by the old and the new names both in the act which is claimed to have changed them and in the act passed subsequently making appropriations for said institutions; that elections under the new act were void because they were not held on the day named in the act; that by no proper construction on the act be construed into a repail of the charters of the insti- county.

tutions and an abolishment of the offices; and that if the act attempted to transfer these offices, or shorten their terms, then it was constitutional; that there was no charm in the words "repeal" and "abolish," but that it was the duty of the court to look at the legislation in controversy and see whether these charters were repealed and the offices abolished and that there was absolutely no authority for such construction of this act.

THE "MAN IN GRAY"

Who has Been Terrorizing a Section of New York City by his Bobberies Said to be Thomas O. Raines, of Atlanta.

New York, April 9.-The "man in gray," who for a time last month terrorized the vicinity of Central park by a series of highway robberies supplemented by the robbery of the residence of William Barnum, in East Thirtyfifth street, where he presented a pistol at a servant's head and forced his way in, is now believed by the chief of the New York detective bureau to be Thomas Oliver Raines, of Atlanta, Ga. Under the name of Frank Linden, "the man in gray" is now serving a sentence of five years' imprisonment in the Elmira reformatory.

Raines is a grandson of a well known physician of Atlanta. He was born in 1879 and was left an orphan when he was 12 years old. He worked for a farmer for two years and was turned penniless into the streets of Atlanta. Soon afterward he was arrested for throwing a stone through the window of a jewelry store. W. Woods White, general agent at Atlanta for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, had been appointed Raines guardian. He secured the lad's release on the condition that he be sent out of the

Raines was accordingly surrendered to the Berkshire industrial farm at Canaan, Four Corners, N. Y. He remained there until April 30th of last year, when for good conduct he was paroled, in the employ of J. F. Curtic. of Dalton, Mass. Raines left Curtis' former charter as found in volume 2 employ last October. On the night of February 23rd last the residence of Mr. Curtis was robbed of silver ware, clothing and jewelry. Among the articles taken was the gray fur overcoat from which Raines derived his name of the

Combination of Silverites in the Senate

Washington, April 10.-The final agreement among democrats, silver republicans and populists in the senate looking to a permanent coalition was reached at a meeting of representatives of those parties held in Senator Gorman's committee room at the capitol today. The agreement had its origin in the effort to reorganize the senate committees, but it is destined apparently to reach far beyond the situation and, in fact, to the future proceedings of the senate on all matters, if not to the extent of shaping party policies throughout the country.

The silver republicans say that their principal incentive in entering the coalition is to protect the finance committee, which they feared might become an anti-silver organization in case the republicans were allowed to have their own way in committee organization. If the republicans accept the terms which the combination will attempt to dictate the republicans will name a man to succeed Senator Sherman, while the silver combination will name Senator Voorhees' successor. This will ensure the continued preponderance of silver men on the committee, while it will not interfere with the republican programme on the tariff.

For The Messenger.

Timothy Bloodworth. Having seen in your columns some reference to Timothy Bloodworth of a nature to indicate that his memory has about faded from the recollection of the community, I have thought you might desire to publish the following about him:

"The opposition in the convention to the federal constitution was led by Willie Jones, Caldwell, T. Bloodworth.

"Timothy Bloodworth, by no means the least among them, was one of the most remarkable men of that era, distinguished for the versatility of his tal. ents and his practical knowledge of men, trades, arts and sciences. The child of poverty, diligence and ambition had supplied the place of patron.

age and wealth. "Preacher, smith, farmer, doctor, watchmaker, wheelwright and politician. If his brain was the receptacle of ideas somewhat ill assorted, and his learning so ill digested as sometimes to excite ridicule and expose him to the charge of quackery, his manifold services, his unheralded charities, his gentle offices, had been received by his neighbors as testimonials of a mission almost divine. In the social circle, good humored, gay and full of racy anecdotes, as a politician he was resolute almost to fierceness and almost radical in his democracy." (McRee's

Life or Iredell.) In 1786, Bloodworth was a member of the continental congress. In 1790 he was a member of the United States congress, and from 1795 to 1801 he was United States senator. I think he then became collector of customs at Wilmington, and filled that office for many years. He did not donate the land for the state capital at Raleigh; but offended his Cape Fear friends by giving the deciding vote in favor of Wake Court House against Fayetteville for

the location of the state capitol. He represented New Hanover in the legislature from 1778 until 1801, except in those years when he was in the federal congress. He was a parishioner of Rev. Dr. Tate, of South Washington.

Death of a Prominent Citizen of Harnett

(Correspondence of The Messenger.) Dunn, N. C., April 10.

Mr. David S. Williams, a highly respected planter and citizen, died at his home, near this place, this morning at 1 o'clock. Mr. Williams leaves a wife and five children. His funeral will be preached at the Baptist church here tomorrow at 11 o'clock by the pastor, the institutions and offices are desig- Rev. L. R. Carroll. The remains will be carried immediately afterwards to Greenwood cemetery for interment.

Commits Suicide

Charlotte, Va., April 9.-Near Concord today, Mrs. Geo. Litaker, in a fit of despondency, placed a pistol in her mouth and fired, killing herself, in the presence of her three children. She was the daughter of Jacob Dove, one of the most prominent men of this